THE STORY WYETH HAS TOLD

Rebels' Suffering at Camp Morton Seems to Have Existed in His Imagination.

Union Doctors Saved His Life and Made Him Fat for Exchange-His Statements to a New York Reporter.

The Century Magazine article of Dr. Wyeth, ex-confederate, regarding the treatment of the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, will, doubtless, be pretty thoroughly refuted before many days elapse. Dr. P. H. Jameson, who was surgeon-inchief of Camp Morton from the arrival of the Fort Donelson prisoners, in February, 1862, until January, 1863, and who, in the Journal of Monday, gave an interesting statement concerning the prisoners and their treatment, returned to the subject yesterday. "In the last paragraph of my interview, that part referring to the killing of those two men," said the Doctor, "1 am put more broadly at issue with Dr. Wyeth than I care to be. I think it occurred in 1862; he has it in 1863. Dr. Wyeth, in his paper, says those barracks were eighty feet in length, and there were four stoves in each, the stoves being placed in the center, twenty feet apart. It is quite clear the furthest any man could get away from a stove in those barracks would be ten feet, isn't it?"

The reporter assented, and the Doctor continued: "I remember those stoves. They were of the regulation-camp kind, large cast-iron box affairs, taking in a four-foot stick of wood. There was a plentiful sup-ply of wood in Camp Morton all the time. Dr. Wyeth says he was tifteen months there, a prisoner-up to Christmas, 1864, and was never during all that time able to get near one of those stoves. I went through the barracks, and had no difficulty in getting as close to the stoves as I wanted

-semetimes even closer." "Dr. Wyeth says," resumed the Doctor after a pause, "that when he came into the camp he had pnenmonia. Did it occur to him that many of his companions had pneumonia and fever when they arrived? Such certainly was the case, and that there was a high death rate was owing to that fact. Yes, when young Wyeth came he had pneumonia. The Yankees cured bim, fed him well, and he went away fat and saucy. He says that a space of two feet in width was allowed each confederate to lie upon. If he had gone in among the tents in which the guards were placed at that time he would have found men lying on the damp ground without the advantage of even a board under them, from six to eight men stuck in each tent, and required to do eight hours' outside guard duty each day.

"Dr. Wyeth's statement is an exparte one from first to last. He is trying to make a case, and if possible set up Camp Morton as an offset to Andersonville. He doesn't mention the bread. He would have shown some fairness had he done so. The bread was excellent, and he might have said so except for the reason he was making all his statements from an entirely different stand-point. The meat at times was not as good as it might have been, but for soldier fare it was not bad.'

Here a grizzled veteran, as Dr. Jameson concluded, remarked that if Dr. Wyeth had been at the front all the time instead of being coddled at Camp Morton he would not be near as fierce a rebel to-day. Dr. Jameson was shown the Associated

Press dispatch received yesterday in which Dr. Wyeth reiterated and enlarged upon the statements he had made. "Dr. Wyeth appears to be forgetful or careless of some of his previous statements," said Dr. Jameson, "and as he mentions Libby and Andersonville it is clear to see the motive that

Col. W. R. Holloway was also shown the dispatch. As private secretary of Governor Morton during the war the Colonel visited Camp Morton almost daily and he asserts that every material statement made by Dr. Wyeth concerning the neglect of the prisoners there is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. "I shall prove this to be so," said the Colonel, "from official sources. There are also hundreds of men still living who are thoroughly familiar with all that occurred at Camp Morton during that time. It may be well for the Doctor to await my reply to this article before he supplements it. It is evident that he intends to become the defender of the prison pens of the South and will attempt to excuse the crimes committed by his friends in their prisons by printing the most infamous falsehoods about Camp Morton and, perhaps, other Northern prison camps."

C. Zimmerman, a slate and gravel-roofer. saw the rebel prisoners of war when they arrived in this city. "When they marched by my house, corner of Market and Liberty streets," said Mr. Zimmerman, yesterday, "all looked like sick men. I afterwards talked with one of them, George McFall, who had lived with me before he went South. He said they were much better off after Quartermaster Ekin had them with clothing than they had been for a long time before they were taken prisoners. Buildings had to be erected for them. Lumber was fur-nished, and the prisoners assisted in building two very long ones on the east side of the grounds. I furnished the material for the roofs on the quartermaster's order, and loaned them a pitch kettle and the tools. Most of those who died did so as a result of the exposure to which they had been subjected previous to their arrival at Indian-

Wyeth Reiterates His Charges.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- The Sun says: "If W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, private secretary to Governor Morton during the cruel war, does as he says he will do there will be a fine controversy. Dr. John A. Wyeth, of this city, wrote the article which appeared in the Century for April. This article was about the treatment of confederate prisoners of war at Camp Morton. near Indianapolis, from November, 1863, to February, 1865, and set forth as the personal experience of the writer a tale of horror equal in some respects to the stories of Libby prison or Andersonville. It charged that the confederate prisoners were almost starved, ate rats and dogs, were unprotected from the bite of a terrible winter and suffered all sorts of indignities. Mr. Holloway says he visited Camp. Morton nearly every day and that he proposes to prove that Dr. Wyeth does not

state facts." Dr. Wyeth said last night: "I have read Mr. Holloway's statement, and I am anxious that he shall try to disprove what I have written. I am in a great measure prepared for him with incontrovertible documents, and within a few weeks I shall be still better prepared. I have waited twenty-eight years before publishing this story, as I wished all the prejudice which the feeling of recent wrongs engenders to die out, and I think that I wrote with fairness-with great moderation, even.

"The editors of the Century Magazine in-vestigated my figures before they published the article. They found that I was abso-lutely right—that I had been more moderate than the facts would have justified. I confined myself to my personal experiencesto the things that came under my own eyes. I heard of many things from comrades which were undoubtedly true and which were worse than the things I published, but which I would not use because I had not

"We were men from Alabama, Louisiana and other warm States, used to a sunny climate. We were not sheltered against the winter; we had no medical attention for sickness. Then there were horrors of starvation incredible. For years and years there has been a great uproar about Libby prison and Anderson ville. And it is true that the Union prisoners were not treated as they should have been. But we had the excuse that we had only food and clothing, and medicine enough for our own men. For Camp Morton no such ex-cuse could be offered. The federal government never gave me a bit of clothing in all the time I was there, and it gave little to any of the others. There were plenty of doctors and there was plenty of medicine in Indianapolis, yet the sick were allowed to die of trifling ailments. And those pris-oners were starved within sight of fields of grain.

"These facts were published in part in a Georgia magazine by Rev. J. G. Wilson, of St. Louis, before he died. I can get ample | Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 361 E. Washingconfirmation of my story from comrades | ton St., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

imprisoned with me and now hving in various parts of the South. Senator Pasco, of Florida, was there at the time and will bear me out in what I have said. The official figures show the death rate to have been seventeen hundred or eighteen hundred in ten thousand, and that speaks for itself,"

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

of the Veterans' Great Order. In every post of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the country, last night, there was read a brief address from Commander-in-chief Veasey. This was to call attention to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the order, which occurred yesterday. At each of the local posts' meetings there was a large attendance, the post commander in each instance reading the address to the veterans as they stood at parade rest. It began with a recital of the facts of the origin of the Grand Army in the minds of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, surgeon, and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, of the Four-teenth Illinois Infantry Regiment, as they walked and talked together under Sher-man in Georgia in 1864. They met with others in March, of 1866, at Springfield, Ill., and as a result of that meeting the first post was organized at Decatur, April 6, of that year. The first department encamp-ment was held at Springfield in July, 1866, and the first national encampment at Indianapolis in November following. General S. A. Hurlbut was the first commander-in-chief. The five years succeeding for the order were years of precarious existence, and in the meantime one of the founders died, without the consolation of seeing the fullness of the order's mission realized. It was then that the "peerless volunteer soldier, Logan," took command, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Burnside, Devens and Hartranft. Their administration through the next nine years laid deep and broad the foundations now so widely

built upon.

The Grand Army has gained a position of beneficence and influence second to no order in the country. The same conservative course, Commander-in-chief Veasey further said, can keep up the growth of the order for the next quarter of a century, in spite of the increasing death-rate among veterans. but those who witness the semi-centennial of the Grand Army will be few in number. The address closed with an earnest appeal to each comrade, each post and each de-partment, loyally to bear the burden of duty before them and to push the light of the camp-fires further and further; not alone for their own sakes, but as an inspiration for the new generation.

The address was enthusiastically re ceived everywhere. George H. Thomas and Robert Anderson posts, that met event with a programme of a general nature, in which there was banjo-playing by C. J. Farrall, a history of the Robert Anderson Post, read by Joseph R. Perry, a song by Miss Dolnes McCarty, history of the George H. Thomas Post, by Major Robbins, and addresses by C. W Lee, H. C. Allen and others.

Department Encampment. The annual department encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Tomlinson Hall Thursday, and continue in session till Friday night. Department Commander Gil. R. Stormont wil preside. The department encampment of the Woman's Relief Corps will meet to-morrow night in Y. M. C. A. Hall, with Mrs. Caylor presiding. A concert will also be given to-morrow night at Plymouth Church by the New York Symphony Club, the proceeds to be given to the George H. Thomas

AMUSEMENTS.

Relief Corps.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE—"RAGLAN'S WAY "Raglan's Way" had a light house at English's last night, but it was an enthusiastic one. The play is an impossible creation with numerous strong situations, which give Edwin Arden, as Guy Ragian, a chance to do some fine acting and arouse the interest of the audience in a high degree. The first act terminates with a peculiar sort of duel, after the Russian style. in which the principals fight in the dark. making targets of each other's lighted cigars. The succeeding acts bave almost equally as exciting finishes, that of the third being the strongest of the piece. Mr. Arden loses his reason at the discovery of what he supposes his wife's infidelity, and depicts the madman with a realism that won him a recall last night While While the situation is scarcely within the range of possibilities, that fact does not detract in the least from the strength of the young actor's work. Mr. Arden is well supported by Edward Moon, as a consummate scoundrel; George Gaston, as an irascible old man; Lida Mc-Millan, as Vivian, the unfortunate wife. whose early folly so nearly wrecks her happy married life, and Marguerite Fealy, as a sort of female Isgo. Edmund Lawrence and Lois Arnold contribute some amusement in the familiar parts of two spoony young lovers, and quite a bright little girl adds interest to the lat ter portion of the play. "Raglan's Way" will be repeated to-night. It is deserving of better business than it had last evening.

PARK THEATER-VAIDIS SISTERS. The engagement of the Vaidis Sisters' Specialty Company began at the Park yesterday to the largest matinee this house has had for many weeks. The company is is a well-selected one, and they give a varied entertainment, including a number of entirely new acts. The aerial performances of the Vaidis sisters on a unique trapeze is a marvel of grace and daring, the plunge of one of these young women from the dome of the theater to a net just above the heads of the audience being particularly striking. Miss Blanche Bryer did an attractive and original transformation dance, the Braetz brothers made one of the hits with their novel acrobatic acts, and other features were the "phenomenal" singing of Eddie Giguen, who evidently has several voices; the musical sketch of Binns and Burns, the Dutch act of Heider and Miller, and the specialties of Mantious and Delavoye, Basco and Roberts, Donovan and Albright, and Fred Albert. The performance throughout was an unusually good one. The company will remain all

SALE OF SEATS FOR BERNHARDT. The sale of seats for the Bernhardt engagement yesterday was the largest ever known here. There were about one hundred and fifty people in line when the boxoffice opened, and seats were sold as rapidly as the tickets could be handled for two hours, after which there was a "let up." few fell into the hands of speculators, who are asking very high prices for them, but there is no necessity for paying more than the advertised prices, as there are many good seats for both performances yet to be had at the box-office. If the demand keeps up, and there is reason to believe that it will, all the seats in the theater will probably be gone by to-morrow night.

THE NYE-BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT. At the Grand, to-night, Mr. Edgar W Nye, who is very much better known as Bill Nye, the most popular and original of the humorists, and Mr. A. P. Burbank, a character delineator of very unusual powers, will give one of their unique entertainments. They will be "introduced" by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, who will participate in the entertainment, and altogether a merry time may be expected. Both Mr. Nye and Mr. Burbank will give new selections, and the programme as arranged is an especially attractive one. The prices of seats are but 75 cents, lower floor, and 50

cents balcony. City League Clubs.

The city base-ball league will be organized this evening, with the following clubs: Hustlers. John Dormody is to be president of the league. Brighton Beach and Coy's Park will be utilized for playing purposes.

Reid Somewhat Troublesome.

Isaac Reid, recently arrested on a grand jury capias for assault and battery with intent to kill William H. Watts, was again arrested yesterday on a surety-of-peace warrant sworn out by Watts. He gave bail in the sum of \$300.

Aritficial Teeth Without a Plate

HONORS TO DOCTOR JORDAN

Cordial Reception the Literary Club Gave the Distinguished Educator.

He Reads a Paper and After That Come Kind Words in Response to a Sentiment Offered by Dr. Cleveland.

The members of the Indianapolis Literary Club gave a reception last evening, at their rooms in Plymouth Church building, to Dr. and Mrs. David S. Jordan. A company of nearly one hundred assembled to do honor to the distinguished scholar. Mr. Theodore L. Sewall, president of the club, presented the Doctor, who read a paper on the subject of "The American College," in which he showed the necessity for change in institutions of that character, a change already beginning, and which carried with it great promise for the future. It was a paper from which matter has heretofore been liberally published.

At the conclusion of the paper Dr. H. A Cleveland came forward. "I am sure," he he said, "it will be the pleasure of the club to regard our able essayist and his good wife as guests for the remainder of the evening. I hope this will be pleasant to the guests themselves. Dr. Jordan's relations with us have been so manly and kindly, the service his noble work has rendered us has been so great and the honor he has conferred upon us and upon our commonwealth, far and wide, has been such that we wish to express, heartily and formally, our appreciation of it all and of himself. He has taught us important lessons. He has taught us that a man can be a profound student and still remain a man and be allied to the hearts and living interests of his fellow-men. He has taught us that truth domesticated changes into power. He has taught us the ethics of the dust with such clearness and force that the ground us how to use our eyes, our hands, our faculties and our daily opportunities. His work in our midst has been a no-ble example and an immeasurable benefit to us and to all our people. Therefore, I move you the following sentiment: That, as we have learned that our fellow-member, President D. S. Jordan, LL. D., the foremost educator of our commonwealth, has accepted the presidency of the Sanford University, of Palo Alto, Cal., that we sincerely regret his departure from our midst, but earnestly wish him continued prosperity in the new and important field to which he has been called, and congratulate the Pacific coast on the acquisition it has gained."

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks rose and addressed the chairmar. "I arise, said he, "to cordially second the motion made by our accomplished friend. I cannot assent to the statement that some have made to the effect that Indiana is to lose Dr. Jordan. In a limited sense this is true, but in a larger and more liberal one it retains him. No son of genius is lost to us. In his larger field we shall reap the fruits of his larger effort and be the richer therefor. The Indianapolis Literary Club rejoices in this deserved recognition of her gifted son, and bears cheerful testimony to this added wealth to the literature, and the science, and the advanced educational intelligence of the Golden Gate. In his new field Dr. Jordan will win new honors for himself and add new glory to our club. Each and every member will rejoice in

that success which awaits him." Hon. John L. Griffiths, who followed Mr. Fairbanks, said that he did not feel the slightest embarrassment in saying good things of Dr. Jordan, though it seldom happens to a man to be brought face to face with his neighbors to hear exactly what they think of him. The choice of Dr. Jordan to the presidency of such an institution as that at Palo Alto was a recogni tion of what he had accomplished in the field of higher education. He said that through the broad scholarship of the Doctor there had gone out an influence over Indiana which would endure long after he has departed. "We wish him," said Mr. Griffiths in conclusion, "length of days. He will, in his new situation, feel comfortable

about the payment of his salary, and this, also, will be conducive to longevity."

Dr. A. W. Brayton, who next spoke, remarked that he might be pardoned if he indulged in personal reminiscence. He spoke of the fact that the Doctor and he met at Cornell University, and for the past fifteen years they had been near each other in Indiana. "It seems," said the speaker, "that Indiana is, happily, the place from which are furnished many presidents. This club furnished the President of the United States, and now, in intellectual ascendency it has been called on to furnish Dr. Jordan. Dr. Brayton spoke with some humor of a trip he had taken some years ago with Dr. Jordan to Bloomington under the impression that he (Brayton) was to be inspected as a candidate for the chair occupied by the venerable Prof. Richard Owen. But he found out afterwards that they had been enticed there not to size up Dr. Brayton but his distinguished friend who was afterward made president of the University.

The sentiment offered by Dr. Cleveland was then unanimously adopted and President Sewall spoke of the methods of the State University during Dr. Jardan's leadership. They were distinctively the modern methods, as the Doctor demanded that his teachers shall be men of known attainments in at least one line. "How well he has succeeded in this," continued Mr. Sewall, "is shown by the difficulty he has found in keeping them. He told me last summer that one of his faculty was receiving so many offers with high salaries | Mich.; that he must be the missing son, long that he was in daily fear of losing him, and finally had to take him off to Europe and keep him there well into October to have him out of harm's way. The Doctor developed the elective system which is indispensable to the life and vigor of advanced scholarship, and he introduced the system of original investigation, demanding contact with the thing itself instead of with second-hand accounts of it. It remains for us as citizens of Indiana to consider why the strongest men in the faculties of Bloomington and Lafayette are drawn year by year to other folds, and how long we can afford as a State to refuse to remove the cause of the

Dr. Jordan then arose, meeting a hearty reception. "I don't know," said he, "just how to respond to all these good things. The unexpectedness of this occasion was forced upon me several days ago so that might be prepared for it, but my peace of mind has been somewhat less ever since. Whether I have been lucky or not I shall be able to say better by and by. It is a high horse and may be somewhat hard to ride. When I come walking back from San Francisco, I hope the club will receive me

kindly." This was received with laughter, after which the company adjourned to an adjoining room where a collation was spread.

Will Be Internes.

The examination of applicants for positions as internes at the City Hospital and Dispensary resulted in the selection of Lewis A. E. Storch, Walt M. Harvey, Rob ert Hessler and Arthur M. Mackey.

Each applicant was examined under an assumed name, so as to insure the utmos fairness. Drs. Storch, of Cambridge City. and Harvey, of Indianapolis, secured the first and second highest grades, respectively, and are entitled to choice of four positions, either at the hospital or dispensary. Dr. Harvey was a student in Dr. Earp's office. Dr. Mackey is also of Indianapolis, and studied with Dr. Hodges. Dr. Robert Hessler, the fourth successful contestant, is from Conners-ville. The Medical College of Indiana supplied four of the successful contestants and the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, one, Dr. Harvey. Grand Avenues, Daltons, Easterns and There is some talk of putting the position of drug-clerk in the dispensary under competitive rules. At present it is the only minor political spoil, and it is urged that the same rules should apply to it as to an

interne. A Statement from the Plumbers. The organized plumbers, gas and steamfitters have prepared a statement for the public concerning their differences with employers. They say that on the first of January they notified the bosses that they would demand an increase of wages

thirty days of the time for the taking effect of such increase of wages and reduction of hours the employers, without any cause whatever, locked their workingmen out. Several attempts at arbitration by dif-ferent committees have failed, owing, it is said; to the fact that the bosses claim alliance with the Master Builders' Association, whose rules prevent them accepting terms agreeable to the journeymen. The latter, though, declare that the real reason of failure is a desire to overthrow the union and employ non-union men. The address is signed by Frank S. Leach, secretary of the

EXHIBITION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Proils and Normal-School Students of the Social Turnverein Please a Large Audience.

The gymnastic exhibition of the Social Turnverein at Tomlinson Hall, last night, attracted a very large number of spectators, the ball being nearly full of friends of the society and its pupils. The programme, after an overture by the Standard Orchestra, opened with a march by all the participants, young men, boys and girls. It was such a pleasing effect that the applause it caused was prolonged. The classes in calistaenics, under direction of Mr. William Fleck, showed a high degree of training, and graceful physical action.
The "reigen," in semi-circle for the girls in the first class, the wand exercises for boys in the second and the fencing with foils by the students of the Normal School for Physical Culture were carried out with perfect skill. The chief features of the programme were, however, the horizontal and parallel bar, and vaulting buck work, and the two "reigen" with songs by the second class girls. In the former some remarkable feats were performed, keeping the spectators continuously applauding. The teachers of the public schools were present by special invitation, and were not by any means, from all appearances, the least in-terested of the spectators. The exhibition closed with an exercise of fencing with wands by the normal school students.

Postmaster Wallace's Condition. The condition of William Wallace remained yesterday and last night without hope of his recovery. During the day he regained consciousness, and those in attendance on him thought he would survive until morning.

Number of Persons Arrested. The number of police arrests in March was 380, of which 296 were white, 84 colored of the whole number 328 were male and 52 female prisoners. The number of arrested under twenty-one years was 80.

RUMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Strange Adventures of a Man Who Was Stolen by the Indians When a Child.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 6.- There is a barber in this city named Henry Pettit, who has a rare tale of adventure to tell concerning himself, of how he was stolen when four years old by the Indians, and how he finally found his father. Pettit was born in 1838, at the Indian trading-post near Port Huron, Mich., where his father had an exchange store and was well patronized by the Indians. In 1842 Turkey Foot, chief of the Black Creek Indians, got into a difficulty with the father of Pettit, claiming that he had given him a "wild-cat" dollar in making change. This was denied by Pettit, who would not take back the money. The Indian went away mad and vowing that he would get even. The Indians, about this time, sold their lands about Port Huron, and were being removed to a reservation near the present city of Saudusky. This Indian at once executed a plan to get revenge on Pettit. The night before Turkey Foot left he stole the boy in this manner: He found out that Pettit was not at home one night, and he entered the house about midnight. Walking lightly across the floor he jerked the sleeping babe from the arms of the mother, who awoke in alarm only to find that her baby was gone. A diligent search failed to find a trace of the missing boy, and he was given up as dead. The In-

Ohio, where an old squaw took charge of There was a white man with the tribe, named Timothy Crocker, whom the Indians sent back to Port Huron to tell Pettit that his boy had died in Canada. Thus the parents were made to believe that their boy was dead. The lad lived with the Indians until eleven years old, when a man named Howser, of Williamsport, Pa., who was among these Indians, bought the boy for a small consideration, and took him back to his home. The boy there learned the barber's trade, but as to where the Indians got him he could not remember. He was sent to school at Republic, O., where he received a license to teach. He was there going by the name of Timothy Crocker, and in 1855 he was married to Miss Cathagine Eckert, who lived at Delphi, this State, where he purchased a

dian took the lad, now four years old, to

barber shop. When the war commenced he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Infantry. While this company was with Sherman in the "march to the sea," and in Alabama, "Crocker" was approached by a man who asked him his name. "Crocker" told him, and the man denied it, saying that he was the very counterpart of a Mr. Pettit, at Port Huron, since supposed to be dead. The stranger took the name of the town where "Crocker" lived, and told him that when the war closed proof would be presented showing that "Timothy Crocker" was Henry Pettit, the son of Edward Pettit. After the war, "Crocker," settled at Westville, near LaPorte, where he soon heard from the mysterious person, who had told him such a strange story while in the army. This was soon followed by a telegram from Edward Pettit, of Port Huron, Mich., saying: 'Come at once, and lose no time." "Crocker" went, hardly knowing what to think would be hardly knowing what to think would be the outcome of his trip. He arrived at Port Huron, and, upon stepping from the train, he met his father, face to face—two men almost the exact image of each other. There could be no mistaking the fact that one was the father and the other the son. The mother had died many years before.

SCOOPED BY THE SUGAR TRUST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 .- The Record says:

Claus Spreckels Said to Have Made a Deal with the Havemyers.

After a fight of over three years Claus Spreckels and the Sugar Trust have come to an understanding by which there will be no further competition between them. The negotiations, which have been going on for some time, now at New York and again at San Francisco, were virtually concluded in this city on Sunday. Theodore Havemyer, of New York, president of the Sugar Trust, went through the big refinery of Spreckels on that day and made a careful examination of it. Mr. Searles, of New York, secretary of the trust, and other gentlemen interested in it were also in the city, and it is understood that the agreement reached at San Francisco last week between Spreckels and J. Craig Havemyer were indorsed. By this agreement Spreckels is not to sell his sugar in that part of the country east of the Missouri river, and the Havemyers are not to invade the territory west of the Missouri. The trust's refinery in San Francisco and that belonging to Spreckels are to alternate monthly in closing, and in this way it is expected that the production on the Pacific coast can be so | sales everywhere. M. SHAEFFER, Canton, O. regulated that there will be no difficulty in maintaining prices.

Two Men Shot by a Policeman. CHICAGO, April 6.—Officer John Uhrig was accosted yesterday by two men who said they had been robbed in a saloon. The three went to the saloon, where the two men accused John Warner, a bartender, of robbing them. He denied the charge and the officer told the men they would have to procure a warrant for Warner's arrest. Both men then made a rush for Warner. and a reduction of hours to when Uhrig stepped between them. One eight for a day's work. Within grasped his club and the officer drew a re-



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically perfect; the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

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volver, which was immediately seized by the other. Uhrig fired four times and brought both the men down. The man who had grasped the revolver was shot three times in the left breast, dying instantly. He was identified as Edward Mahoney, a laborer. The other, John Monahan, was shot in the leg and dangerously wounded.

Held for Conspiring Against an Estate. NEW YORK, April 6-Byren W. Cohen John F. Baker and Harry Beleher, charged with subornation of perjury, and Cassie Helen Brooks, charged with perjury in the recent personating of the latter as the wid ow of Loring A. Robertson, the millionaire bachelor who died suddenly in Brooklyn in October last, were arraigned before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions this morning, and were remanded to the custody of Inspector Byrnes in default of \$7,500 bail each. Mary West and Edward Studwell were committed to the House of Detention for witnesses. James Daskum, who is also implicated in the case, and who was arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, has not yet appeared at the dis-triet attorney's office. The object of the claim of the Brooks woman to be the widow of Robertson was to secure the third of the estate, which is valued at several millions of dollars. It is said that she has made a

full confession.

Topics Discussed by Mormons. SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6 .- In the Mormon conference, yesterday, President Woodruff told of communing with God and of miracles wrought by the elders through the power of God. They laid hands on the sick, and they have got well; have touched the lame, and they walked; have put clay on the eyes of the blind, and they saw. Apostle Richards dwelt on the wonders of the general and the blind in the wonders of el and the blessings of the saints Moses Thatcher, apostle, spoke on the blessings of the constitution, which was a revealed document, and protected every one in the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience. In the afternoon President Woodruff opened by scolding the women who brought squalling babies to the conference. George Cannon spoke on the building of temples and the observance of ordinances and covenants. He urged marriage on the young people, altogether too many of whom, he said, were long single. Apostle Heber J. Grant dilated on the truth of the everlasting gospel.

Lost by "an Act of God." PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The suit of T. L. Long against the Pennsylvania railroad, to recover for a trunk lost in the Conemaugh flood, was decided against him to-day. The judge said the trunk was lost in the results of "an act of God."

Don't Rub Off the Enamel Of the teeth with gritty preparations. The teeth are too valuable to be trilled with. When gone, you must have false ones or "gum" yourself through life. Use Sozodont, which contains no grit. It cleanses the mouth and vitalizes the secretions. DIED.

MESKILL-Dennis Meskill, aged eighty-five years, died April 5, at his late residence, 549 North Tennessee street. Funeral Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE. K. OF H. - MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 114, are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. Morris Heims, from his late residence, corner Market and Liberty streets, April 7, at 2 p.

m. No street parade. H. J. JACOBSON, Reporter.

SOCIETY NOTICES. MASONIC-ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 500, F. & A. M.-Notice. Owing to the sickness of several members, there will be no work to-night.

W. M. GERARD, W. M.

MASONIC-KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M.—Special meeting in Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the Past and M. E. Master's degrees.

A. R. WHITE, M. E. H. P. JACOB W. SMITH, Secretary.

G. A. R.-GEO. H. THOMAS POST, NO. 17.-ter and other important business, Tuesday evening, April 7, 7:30, sharp, at Post Hall, corner Delaware and Court streets. Comrades of the Post, this notice is for you. The invitation is cordially extended to all visiting comrades. By order C. W. OVERMAN, Adjutant.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - GIRL TO CLERK IN STORE. Call No. 7 Massachusetts ave. PANG YIM. TOR A GOOD PRIVATE BOY OR MAN TO I care for horses. Apply 418 North Blake street. WANTED-MAN WITH CAPITAL, SUPPLY

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who have been so faithful and kind to us in our
affliction and I say, to one and all that your thoughtfulness and generous kindness will never be forgotten. E. S. HOSHOUR.

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Mr. CHAS. HIGGINS, Violinist. Mr. H. CORNELIUS, Clarinetist. Mr. HENRY HIGGINS, Cornetist.

Miss M. SEIGFREID, Soprano.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDS, Humorist. ADMISSION-25 cents, with reserved seat. Sale as Baldwin's, April 4. BENEFIT G. A. R. RELIEF FUND.

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